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VOLUME XXXV.

The Sentinel-Record

THE FULL NIGHT REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OVER LEASED WIRES

HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1918.

WEATHER
FORECAST

FORECAST FOR ARKANSAS—
FRIDAY FAIR, COLDER, WITH A
COLD WAVE; SATURDAY FAIR.

NUMBER 231.

BOLO PASHA CONDEMNED TO DEATH AS TRAITOR

The Court Martial Was Unanimous in
Arriving at a Verdict of Bolo
Pasha's Guilt.

Evidence on Which Bolo Pasha Was Convicted
Was Secured By This Country--French People
Created Demonstration of Approval When the
Verdict Was Announced.

Paris, Feb. 14.—Without the slightest tremor Bolo Pasha, convicted of high treason, heard Colonel Voyer, president of the court martial, pronounce sentence of death on him today amid silence in the court room. Shaking his head and shrugging his shoulders, Bolo returned to his cell.

Those who had assembled in the court room refrained from all demonstration but the great crowds outside uttered a terrific roar and cheers of approval as word of the sentence reached them.

Swiftly the news of the coming execution of Bolo Pasha spread throughout the city.

The court martial was unanimous in condemning Bolo. It stood for a time four to three against condemnation of Porchere, but finally compromised, six to one on conviction on the charge of "commerce with the enemy," carrying a lighter sentence.

The judges deliberated only a few minutes and as they filed into the courtroom it was easily discernable that Bolo Pasha's fate was sealed.

An appeal will be entered on a technicality, but the general trend of comment heard in legal, journalistic and political circles is:

"With Bolo's death, Bolshevism will die."

The speedy return of the court martial came almost as a greater surprise to the crowds in the court room awaiting the verdict than the actual sentence of death itself, which had been predicted from the outset.

Bolo took the announcements with apparent calm, but Porchere, who had sat throughout the trial stolid and stupid in appearance, was visibly moved, though whether at his own escape from his patron's fate or at the sentence imposed on Bolo, was not easy to determine.

The crowd made no demonstration, but filed noisily from the court discussing the verdict.

M. Salles, in closing, was impressive as he pleaded: "Do not condemn Bolo Pasha to satisfy public opinion. Do not condemn to satisfy public passion. No not be guilty of a miscarriage of justice that will be bitterly regretted in after years."

Bolo appeared to be depressed during the latter part of M. Salles' address. He did not even brighten up as his attorney attacked Adolphe Pavenstedt, former head of the Amisank Banking house of New York, for his deposition or when he characterized the German embassy at Washington as "a manufactory of perjuries, of which Count von Bernstorff, the former ambassador, was general manager, and Pavenstedt his assistant. He thanked the American government for the help it had given France, but asserted that the good faith of the Americans had been imposed upon by German spies who were trying to save their own lives."

The Porchere case went to the court after a brief summing up, Porchere being pictured by his counsel as an innocent intermediary, who, if he had done anything against the nation, had done it unknowingly.

Neither defendant availed himself of the opportunity to make a final plea.

When the Bolo treason trial opened today Albert Selles, attorney for Bolo, took the floor to make a final plea for his client's life. The crowded courtroom listened with obviously greater sympathy than had been shown in the earlier days of the trial to the lawyer's impressive speech.

Following a brief exposition of the charges generally felt at the charge of treason, Attorney Selles declared that the trial of Bolo Pasha had raised distinct doubts as to his guilt and that it was his (Selles) task to change them to a certainty of his client's innocence.

The attorney then charged an "abominable press campaign combination" against Bolo being responsible

for the most general belief in France before the trial that his client was guilty and hardly ten men convinced of his innocence could be found in the country. This press, he said, had been deliberately instituted by Senator Charles Humbert, former owner of Le Journal, after the senator had failed to induce Bolo to sell back the stock in Le Journal at half the price Bolo had paid for it.

Paul Bolo Pasha's court martial was one of the first so-called cases of "intelligence with the enemy" and came up for trial before the third court martial of Paris on February 4. Bolo Pasha was charged with having capitalized the company that bought the Paris newspaper Le Journal with money obtained from the Germans.

Bolo Pasha was an instrument of German propaganda, one of the first to find exposure in the French investigations of 1917 and his name has come to be used as typifying the entire system of "Bolshevism" by which Germany strove to break down the French morale and instill a desire for peace by spreading the idea that Germany could not be beaten and that it would be well to make the best terms possible with her as soon as they could be arranged.

It had been charged that Germany in attempting to bribe French statesmen and leaders and to influence French opinion by subsidizing newspapers in France or founding new publications to disseminate the spirit of pacifism or defeat devoted a sum of money in the neighborhood of ten million marks.

Bolo Pasha himself was said to have had the use of a fund of more than \$1,500,000.

Darius Porchere, a co-defendant with Bolo Pasha, who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, is a business agent who was charged with receiving correspondence relating to the affair as an intermediary of Bolo Pasha.

Filippo Cavallini, who was judged by default and sentenced to death is a former member of the Italian chamber of deputies. He was charged with having introduced Bolo Pasha to Abbas Hilmi, the former khedive of Egypt, and with having facilitated the negotiations.

Captain Mornet acted as prosecuting attorney for the military authorities. Bolo Pasha was defended by Maître Albert Salles, a member of the Council of the Order of Advocates, while Marcel Herand appeared for Porchere.

The files in the case contained no less than 4,000 separate documents, some of which included the report from America.

Bolo Pasha's activities were of peculiar interest to America because it was charged that of the funds at approval \$1,688,000 was transferred from Berlin to France by way of New York. It was a result of this discovery of his manipulation of this fund through five New York banking houses that the New York state attorney general was able to obtain information which was forwarded to M. Jusserand, the French ambassador at Washington, and which brought about Bolo's arrest in Paris.

M. Salles went lengthily into Bolo's personality and severely criticized the authorities, including General Dhall, military governor of Paris, for what he termed the pre-judgment of case because it ever came to trial. He declared that veriest principles of elementary law which pre-suppose a man innocent until proven guilty, had been disregarded.

The attorney scored the prosecutor, Captain Mornet, and Captain Bouchardon, of the Paris military club, for taking up Bolo's past and insisted that the prisoner was not on trial for bigamy or theft but for treason.

"So far as this court martial is concerned," he said, "Bolo Pasha was born in 1914."

Then followed a scathing arraignment of all prominent men and women, once glad to be Bolo's guests, who now had deserted him.

SCANDAL OVER HOG ISLAND SHIP YARD

PRESIDENT WILSON DIRECTS IF
FACTS WARRANT CRIMINAL
PROSECUTIONS BE INSTI-
TUTED.

DIRECT COMMUNICATION TO
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Charges of Mismanagement Have Been
Made Freely Before the Senate
Committee—Government May Com-
mandeer Yards and Annul Contracts
Awarded.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.—Investigation by the department of justice of the American International Corporation's construction of the government's big fabricating steel ship yard at Hog Island, Pa., was ordered today by President Wilson with a view to criminal prosecution if the facts develop more than reckless expenditures of government money.

At the same time Chairman Hurley, of shipping board, who requested the move indicated that the corporations contracts for building the yard and ships involving many millions of dollars might be cancelled, which was taken to mean that the government might take over the yard, complete its construction and build the ships. This step has been urged by members of the senate committee investigating ship building.

The President asked for the investigation in the following letter to Attorney General Gregory:

"Mr. Hurley of the shipping board has called my attention to some very serious facts which have recently been developed with regard to contracts made in connection with the ship building program with the company operating at Hog Island.

"They are so serious indeed that I do not think that we can let them be taken care of merely by public disclosure and discussion. I would be very much obliged if you would have some trustworthy person in your department get into consultation with Mr. Hurley about the whole matter with a view of instituting criminal proceedings in case the facts justify it."

Charges of mismanagement and reckless expending of government funds at Hog Island have been made freely before the senate committee. Witnesses have testified that the yard for which the shipping board is putting up all the money, may cost twice the sum of \$21,000,000 carried in original estimates. The slow progress made in construction and reports of loose management prompted Chairman Hurley three weeks ago to put in full charge of the work promptly Chairman Hurley three weeks ago to put in full charge of the work. Former Rear Admiral F. A. Bowles, assistant general manager of the emergency fleet corporation who is now on the ground.

Mr. Hurley's threat to cancel the corporation's contracts was contained in a letter to Admiral Bowles directing him to uncover any irregularities and notifying him that Attorney General Gregory had been requested to designate a special assistant to assist them.

Admiral Bowles was directed to affect a more economical situation, but asked to await the senate's report before announcing any program of action.

The shipping board, it was learned tonight, probably will take over within a few days four or five shipyards working on government contracts in which progress has been particularly slow. Some of the delays in the yards have been charged to labor difficulties and some inefficient management.

If any yards are commandeered their present contracts will be cancelled and government experts will be put in charge.

The senate commerce commission, investigating shipbuilding will decide tomorrow whether to make a personal inspection of the Hog Island yard.

Solicitor General Davis, acting head of the department in the absence of Attorney General Gregory said to-

PEACE PARLEYS BROKE UP IN VIOLENT RUPTURE

Zurich, Feb. 14.—The Munich, Bavaria, correspondent of the Neue Augsburg Zeitung says he learns that the discussions at Brest-Litovsk last Sunday between Count Von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary; Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs and Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, were particularly stormy and ended in a violent rupture which bore seeds of a future conflict.

"That is why the conference at German main headquarters is discussing the eventuality of very energetic military measures against the Russians," says the correspondent.

night he was considering naming an assistant to conduct the investigation ordered by the president, but would not do so unless he found the attorney general would not return for several days. It is probable that the government bureau of investigation will assist in the inquiry. Reports that agents of the bureau already had investigated certain transactions in connection with the Hog Island ship yard could not be confirmed.

The American International corporation is composed of some of the country's most powerful financiers, including Frank A. Vanderlip, Percy A. Rockefeller, J. Ogden Armour, Robert Dollar, William S. Lovett, John D. Ryan, Theodore N. Vail, Otto Kahn, Pierre S. Dupont, James Stillman, Beekman Winthrop, and Charles A. Stone.

The American International shipbuilding corporation, a subsidiary of the American Shipping corporation, is actually building the Hog Island yards and will build the ships, although the government's contracts were made with the American International corporation. The senate committee's inquiry developed that some work has been sublet.

GERMAN PRESS DIVIDED OVER WILSON'S SPEECH

MOST OF THE PAPERS CONCEDE
IT OFFERS A WAY TO TAKE
UP PEACE QUESTION.

The Industrial Organizations of
Western Germany Are Bitter in
Their Criticism and Profess to See
Only Weakness on Part of United
States.

Amsterdam, Feb. 14.—Of the German newspapers the Berlin Tageblatt, the Vossische Zeitung, Voerwaerts, Lokal Anzeiger, the Frankfurter Zeitung, the Koelnische Zeitung and the Weser Zeitung, of Bremen, have printed President Wilson's address in full. The Rheinische Westfalsche Zeitung, the Dusseldorf Nachrichten have printed abridged versions.

The Koelnische Volks Zeitung adds an editorial longer than the summary of his speech which it prints. The editorial admits that the president shows an honest endeavor for peace and says it is not a just peace.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "President Wilson's latest speech is not a warlike speech. It is more striving to work in the interests of peace."

"The sole purpose of its warlike phrases is to emphasize the strength of unconquered America and add weight to its voice in the concert of nations."

"The principles summed up by President Wilson under four heads are so vague that hardly any power need oppose them but the speeches of Lloyd George and Asquith have revealed anew that the entente itself is still unable to find the courage for a peace by a compromise agreement. The view of peace by understanding as expected by M. Wilson is even today shared by the reichstag majority which would today be still stronger in its attitude if not only President Wilson, but the other entente statesmen would also show their practical readiness for such a peace."

"If Mr. Wilson is able to bring his influence to bear in this direction he should do so immediately. The less time lost in ending this terrible war, the justification for which is long since out of date, the better it will be for the present and future generations."

As was to be expected the industrial organs of Western Germany savagely comment on President Wilson's address. The Rheinische Westfalsche

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

FRENCH ARE SUPPORTED BY AMERICANS

FIGHTING ACTIVITY BETWEEN
THE BRITISH AND GERMANS
ASSUMES VIOLENT PRO-
PORTIONS.

BRITISH AND GERMANS
AGAIN MEET ABOUT LENS

There is Considerable Distrust in
German and Austrian Circles of the
Bolshevik Leaders in Russia—Aus-
trian Emperor Expresses Hope for
a General Peace.

New York, Feb. 14.—On the battle front in France the fighting activities between the British, French and the Germans has assumed somewhat violent proportions on at least two sectors with the forces of Field Marshal Haig and General Petain the aggressors. Probably the heaviest encounter was in the Champagne region where aided by American batteries which gave the French "very effective support" the French have captured and organized German trenches southwest of the Butte Du Mesnil. The German officials communication admits the loss of this ground.

North of Lens, the famous coal mining region the British and Germans again have met in a sharp encounter but no details of it have yet come through. The artillery activity continues heavy on numerous sectors from Flanders to the Swiss border.

The mention of American artillery being engaged with the French against the Germans in the Champagne is the first indication that United States forces were in battle line elsewhere than east of St. Mihiel which is miles distant from the Champagne front. The presumption is that the American artillerymen are in training with the French preparatory to joining their comrades in their own sector.

Unofficial dispatches indicate that in German and Austrian official circles there is very considerable distrust of the Bolshevik leaders in Russia and that preparations even are in the making for stemming a surprise maneuver on the east front. One Bavarian newspaper asserts that the final conference between the Bolshevik and German and Austrian peace delegates at Brest-Litovsk ended in a violent rupture which held all the seeds of a future conflict.

In a manifesto to his subjects dealing with the peace effected with the Ukraine, the Austrian emperor reiterates his desire for an early general peace.

"In common with my hard tried peoples," said the Emperor, "I trust that after this first conclusion of peace, which is so gratifying an event for us, a general peace soon will be granted suffering humanity."

AMERICAN ARTILLERY ACTIVE IN VICTORY

GAINED TERRITORY TO A DEPTH
OF THREE-QUARTERS ON
FRONT OF NEARLY A
MILE.

Grand Headquarters of the French Army in France, Feb. 14.—The American artillery took a brilliant part in an important French raid yesterday between Tahure and the Butte Du Mesnil, in the Champagne, participating in the preparatory bombardment and the ensuing barrage fire while the operation was being successfully accomplished.

The action was extremely interesting and the result most satisfactory. The assaulting troops brought back 160 prisoners and they established themselves in German positions to a depth of three-quarters of a mile along a front of nearly a mile.

The task of the assaulting forces was to take a German salient dipping into the French position. It was a difficult operation owing to the ground, which formed a basin into which the Germans could pour the fire

of their concentrated guns from the surrounding heights.

The artillery preparation lasted six hours and with the aid of aviators it was ascertained that the enemies defensive positions which were remarkably strong, had been broken up to a large extent.

At 4:15 in the afternoon the order was given to the infantry units to go over the top. Every man had been instructed fully regarding the objectives to be attained.

Just before this a steady fine rain began to make the chalky earth like a skating rink. The troops, however, advanced with determination although they were obliged occasionally to arrest their progress owing to machine gun positions having escaped the attention of the French and American gunners.

With the help of the courageous grenadiers these positions were stormed and destroyed and their occupants were either killed or captured. At 5:15 o'clock rockets announced that all the objectives had been gained.

The American gunners with their French comrades extended their range putting up an effective barrage to prevent counter attacks which, however, did not come, the Germans having been completely disconcerted.

THIRTY EIGHT CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH

IT IS FEARED MANY MORE
PERISHED AND THAT THE
DEATH LIST MAY REACH 100.

Montreal, Feb. 14.—The charred bodies of thirty-eight children had been recovered late tonight from the ruins of the Grey Nunnery, which was destroyed by fire. It is feared many more perished and searchers believed the toll of death might reach 100.

All the inmates of the great buildings except the children are believed to have escaped. They included nuns, nursing sisters, wounded or sick soldiers from overseas, aged, sick, or crippled men and women to the number of almost a thousand.

When the flames were discovered in the west wing the alarm was quickly given and all those able to help themselves fled to places of safety. The heroic nuns and nursing sisters strove valiantly to save the sick and wounded as well as the infants under their charge.

The children were housed in the section of the building where the fire started and the flames spread so rapidly it was impossible to save them all. None of the soldiers suffered injury, however, although nearly 200 of them were quartered in the building.

SOLDIERS STAB GUARD IN MAKING ESCAPE

Houston, Tex., Feb. 14.—In the last moments of his life Private Ralph M. Foley made a heroic attempt to prevent the escape of his prisoners, Privates John E. Mann and Walter Matthews, 370th Infantry, who attacked and stabbed him on Wednesday to gain freedom. He struggled to keep his feet long enough to shoot down the fleeing negroes. Blood from a knife wound through his left ear into his throat choked him and he moaned aloud. He held his rifle to his shoulder trying to aim at Mann, but his hand was not strong enough to pull the trigger.

This dramatic story was told Thursday afternoon by Berry Taylor, a colored laborer working near the base hospital to the general court martial trying Mann and Matthews for the murder of Foley.

Confessions of the defendants were also offered in evidence over the objections of counsel. The trial likely will be concluded tomorrow.

BOLT OF LIGHTNING STRIKES CAMP SHERIDAN

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 14.—The fact that the men were mounted at the time probably saved a score of lives late today at the artillery range north of the city when a bolt of lightning, from an almost clear sky struck Battery D, 134th field artillery, Camp Sheridan, killing one man, seriously injuring two others and severely shocking several. Six horses were killed and others were injured.

The dead man was Private Thomas Hawthorne, of Dayton, Ohio.

Sergeant Pearl Dewees was seriously injured and Private Paul Decker was so seriously hurt that he was removed to the base hospital for medical attention. A score of the other artillerymen were bruised when thrown from their mounts.

The bolt that struck Hawthorne tore his uniform from his body and passed into his horse and on into the other horses, the first six of which were killed.

SHIPYARDS WORKERS GO ON A STRIKE

NO NOTICE IS GIVEN THE SHIP
CONSTRUCTION HEADS BE-
FORE THE WALK OUT.

CHAIRMAN HURLEY APPEALS TO THE MEN

Points Out the Quitting of the Ship-
builder Jeopardizes the Lives of the
Men Who Are Fighting That Those
at Home May Enjoy Freedom.

Washington, Feb. 14.—An urgent call to striking carpenters and joiners in eastern ship yards to return to work was issued tonight by Chairman Hurley of the shipping board who sent a telegram to union heads declaring mothers and fathers giving their sons to battle will not long permit continued interference with the ship building program.

The telegram was inspired by reports of strikers at yards in the vicinity of New York and at Baltimore where the men are demanding the wage scale recently granted for the Pacific coast of \$6.60 a day.

It went to W. L. Hutchinson, general manager of the carpenters at Indianapolis and to union leaders in the districts which the strikers have called. Mr. Hurley insisted that the men go to work pending an adjustment of their grievances by the wage adjustment board which within a few days will recommend a general wage scale for 75 per cent of the yards on the Atlantic coast.

"You will be well advised," his telegram declared, "to follow the methods of well managed and patriotic organizations at least until you have tested whether or not your government, for which as ship builders you are now working, for you can be fair."

The message in full reads: "While the people in this country are mourning the loss of the brave young men in the Tuscania horror—while thousands of American homes are anxiously watching the lists of survivors slowly coming in to make certain that another precious life has been snatched from the Atlantic ocean—a telegram comes and with the grin announcement that the carpenters in ship yards are now on strike."

"Before any government agency is given an opportunity to act and despite the good record of our adjustment boards promptness and fairness in dealing with all labor matters you attempt to paralyze the shipbuilding industry at the port of New York."

"Do you realize that you are adding to the fearful danger our soldiers already face, the danger of starvation and the danger of slaughter if food and ammunition are not sent over in ships and in many ships at once? Do you think the fathers and mothers whose sons are making this sacrifice will sit patiently by and permit this paralyzing of the life line between us and the western front to go on?"

"Will you take my friendly suggestion and go to work? The machinery for dealing with all your demands and with the right of labor is at hand. You will be well advised to follow the methods of well managed and patriotic labor organizations at least until you have tested whether or not your government for which as ship-builders you are now working, can be fair."

"I advise you to end the paralyzing of the ship yard work now. I am sure you would not deliberately imperil the lives and safety of our brave fellow citizens. I am sure you believe with me that those whose sons are now giving their blood that you and I and our children may be safe and free will not long permit you or me to invite destruction of heroic lives and disaster to a local world cause."

CLARENCE FORBES DEAD.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—Clarence Forbes, featherweight boxer of prominence a decade ago, died yesterday at the Illinois State hospital at Elgin. He was 37 years old.